

## REVIEWS

LIFE OF DR. LYMAN SPALDING. By DR. JAMES ALFRED SPALDING.  
Pp. 367. Boston: W. M. Leonard, 1916.

THE author, a grandson of the subject of the biography, came within recent years upon a collection of papers, chiefly of letters, left by his grandfather, who lived from 1775 to 1821. They are, indeed, "a treasure for illuminating American medical history" of this early period, and this biography well deserves a place of honor in the libraries of medical men. Lyman Spalding was a protege and later a colleague of the famous Nathan Smith, the surgeon, who founded the Dartmouth Medical School, and father of the more famous surgeon, Nathan R. Smith. Dr. Spalding graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1797, then taught chemistry for two years in the new Dartmouth Medical School, practised thirteen years in Portsmouth, N. H., spent one year (1809-1810) attending medical lectures in Philadelphia, lectured on anatomy and surgery in and was president of the Medical School in Fairfield, N. Y., for two years (1810 to 1812), and practised four years in New York. He played an important part in the introduction of vaccination into this country, and was the first physician in the country to read a paper on a National Pharmacopœia and to offer a working basis for its foundation. Although a committee was appointed to carry out his idea, he did nearly all the work personally, and carried the book through to its publication and sale. He developed a wide acquaintance among the most prominent members of the profession of his time, especially in this country, but also in England and France, and his numerous letters from these men come now as a very valuable contribution to the history of early American medicine.

H. D.

---

ANATOMICAL NAMES. By A. C. EYLESHYMER, Head of Department of Anatomy of the University of Illinois. Pp. 774. New York: William Wood & Co., 1917.

THE value of the work done by the German Commissions appointed in 1887 to simplify the terms employed in the science of anatomy is now well established, and its name, the "Basle Nomina Anatomica,"

or its official abbreviation, BNA, needs no explanation. To maintain a familiarity with the recent anatomical literature we must be familiar with this system. The author, with the aid of D. M. Schoemaker, professor of Anatomy, of St. Louis University, presents the system with an English translation of the Commission's report, adopted more than twenty years ago. There is added a collection of some twenty thousand synonyms, each of which bears numerals citing the equivalent BNA term. There also has been included a biographical list, containing some eight hundred brief sketches of the leading anatomists of the whole world, which was prepared by Roy L. Moodie, assistant professor of anatomy of the University of Illinois. English anatomists and all those interested in the modern literature of anatomy will appreciate the value of this aid in their work.

T. T. T.

**DISEASES OF CHILDREN.** By GEORGE M. TUTTLE, M.D., Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, Washington University, St. Louis, and PHELPS G. HURFORD, Assistant in Pediatrics, Washington University, St. Louis. Third edition. Pp. 584; 47 engravings and 4 plates. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1917.

This volume is more properly a manual of the diseases of children, extremely concise, compact, very well arranged, and classified. The authors have, in this edition, thoroughly revised the former views, incorporated new scientific investigations from the literature and added much from personal and hospital observations.

It is more practical than a scientific text-book. A handy and ready reference book for both student and practitioner.

J. D.

**TRAUMATIC SURGERY.** By JOHN J. MOORHEAD, B.S., M.D., F.A.C.S., Adjunct Professor of Surgery, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Pp. 736. 522 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1917.

THE presentation of a book devoted to traumatic surgery is opportune at this time because of the increased claims for damages under the compensation laws and the requirements of war surgery, so much of which is to be done by general practitioners who have not had special training for this work. The book is purposely didactic and follows the course of clinical lectures given by the author. The injuries of the various parts and tissues of the body are considered.